

Voter Registration Drive Sept. 18-22

In a concerted, apolitical effort to register students to vote, many questions have arisen which seemingly pose problems for those who wish to vote here in Jasper County. Answers

to the most perplexing of these problems appear below.

Who can register in Jasper County?

Anyone who has attained the age of 18 years and has resided in this county for 30 days can register to vote in the federal elections. Students who have resided in this county for eight months (including vacation time) can register to vote in county, state and federal elections.

If you've registered elsewhere, can you register here? How?

Cancellation of registration automatically occurs when you register here. You sign a cancellation notice which the county clerk will forward to your hometown in Indiana. If you've registered out of state, registration and voting here cancels your prior registration by act.

Will you be liable to any taxes, ie: poll, school or property?

Only if you can earn a specified amount of income in Indiana will you be assessed for the gross income tax of Indiana.

Will registration here carry over to next year?

Yes, unless you fail to vote. Failure to vote will entail reregistration.

Does registration here entitle me to vote in city, county or state elections?

Since the school is not located in the city limits, students living on campus would not qualify for voting in city elections. Freshmen or new students, unless they have been in

STUFF

NEWSPAPER OF THE SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE COMMUNITY

Special Edition

Monday, September 18, 1972

Rensselaer, Indiana

this county/state for eight months (including summer vacation) will not be able to participate in county/state elections. All other students who meet the residency requirements for this county/state qualify for voting in county, state and federal elections.

Does it enable me to participate in public hearings on city, state or county levels?

Actually, all of these are "open" meetings anyway, which means that anyone can participate in them.

Will registration here prevent my parents from claiming me on their tax forms as a dependent?

No; as long as your parents are

paying a proportion of your expenses, as stipulated by various states, they can claim you as a dependent regardless of where you legally reside.

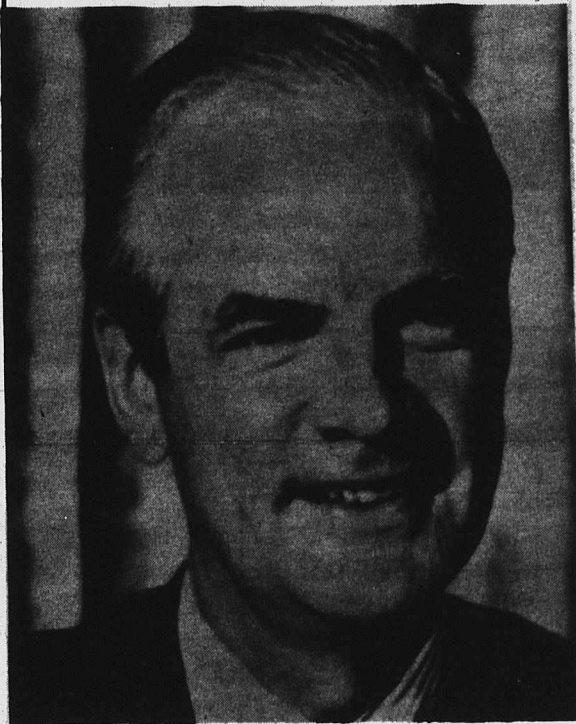
Will I lose my state-sponsored scholarship, which is generally made available to residents of my state?

There is no clear answer available to this question. The opinion of Michael Kanne, local attorney and alumnus of Saint Joseph's College, is to register and vote absentee in your respective home states.

Does registration here cancel my legal residency elsewhere?

This too is an unclear matter. Kanne offers the opinion that it does (Continued on Page Two)

Welsh Here Tonight



MATTHEW WELSH

Democratic candidate for governor Matthew Welsh will be the featured speaker at a Jasper-Newton County dinner Monday in the chapel dining room of Saint Joseph's College.

Students are invited to listen to his address, scheduled to begin at approximately 8:15 p.m.

Welsh and congressional candidate Floyd Fithian will be available to answer questions following the program.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE

EVERY PERSON WHO WILL BE AT LEAST 18 YEARS OF AGE AT THE NEXT ENSUING GENERAL OR CITY ELECTION, WHO IS A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, WHO . . . WILL AT THAT TIME, HAVE RESIDED . . . IN THE PRECINCT 30 DAYS, SHALL BE ENTITLED, UPON PROPER APPLICATION, TO BE REGISTERED IN SUCH PRECINCT.

—29-3426 Qualifications of registrants
Indiana Election Code

THEY POINT OUT THE STATUTES SPECIFICALLY EXCLUDE EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT AS REASONS FOR ACHIEVING RESIDENCE.

—29-4803 (6) Residence of voters
Indiana Election Code

THE RESIDENCE OF A SINGLE MAN SHALL BE CONSIDERED TO BE WHERE HE USUALLY SLEEPS.

**Primary Election Laws of Indiana
Rules for determining Residence
of Voters, No. 6. P. 107**

Fithian Stresses Student Vote

Since I'm running for Congress in the 2nd District, I naturally have a great deal of interest in your registering to vote here at Saint Joseph's. But beyond this, I think there are a number of good reasons why you should register here rather than elsewhere. (1) Your vote will count for more here, since it will be part of a larger bloc student vote. At home, the student vote is diluted and loses much of its impact. (2) Your proper place of residency is at school. You spend nine months of the year here, and residency is legally defined as the place where you usually sleep. (3) You spend most of your money in this community, and the local economy depends on your student dollars. Economically, you already have a stake in local affairs. (4) The U.S. census lists students as residents of their school community, and congressional districts are apportioned accordingly—one man, one vote. (5) You will naturally become more familiar with the candidates running for office here than elsewhere. In addition, if you do not register to vote here you will have to travel elsewhere to vote or use an absentee ballot, which is very inconvenient (it

has to be notarized) and often not counted—the slightest error is often enough to cause it to be rejected. (6) Perhaps the best reason for casting your vote at Saint Joseph's is that you will rarely have such an opportunity to effectively express your opposition to a more incompetent, insensitive, and reactionary incumbent congressman—or help bring about a greater improvement in the quality of your elected leadership. I respect your judgment and I urge you to compare my position on the issues with that of my opponent. At school, your ballot counts for more. I need your help and the people of the 2nd District need your help.

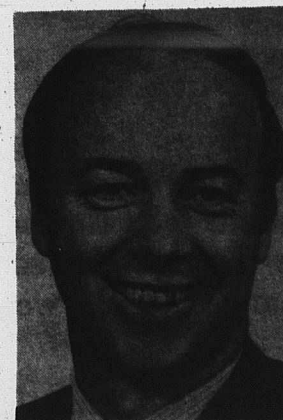
Fithian is a farmer near Buck Creek and a Purdue University history professor.

Fithian was born in Nebraska in 1928 and has lived in Tippecanoe County the last eight years. He is a youth leader at Grace United Methodist Church in Lafayette and a Sunday School teacher.

During the Korean War he served in the Navy and is now an executive officer in the Naval Reserve. He is a member of the Lafayette Farm Bureau Co-op, the Indiana Cattlemen's Association, the Indiana Council for Social Studies and the American Historical Association.

From 1968 to 1970 he was president of Win-Dems, a Democratic political action group.

He and his wife, Marjorie, have three children.



Fithian

Look at the Presidential election figures above. They're all over 18 years old. How many of you are 18 or older? How many of you are 18 or older? How many of you are 18 or older?

1960 Less than 1 percent of the popular vote put John F. Kennedy in the Presidency over Richard Nixon. Kennedy, 43:41; Nixon, 35:35.
1968 Less than 1 percent of the popular vote put Richard Nixon in the Presidency over Hubert Humphrey. Nixon, 43:46; Humphrey, 35:35.
1972 8 percent of the voting-age population will be made up of the 18- to twenty-one-year-olds.

State	You must register by: primary election general election		Where to go/ write/phone	Residency requirement	You must be 18 by	Can you register absentee?
Ala.	Deadline: April 21 Primary: May 2# (P)	October 27#	County board in county seat	1 yr. in state; 6 mos. in county; 3 mos. in precinct	Date of election	No
Alaska	Deadline: August 7 Primary: August 22	October 23	Contact Lt. Gov. in Juneau	1 yr. in state; 30 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general Aug. 22 for primary	Yes
Ariz.	Deadline: July 12 Primary: September 12	September 18	County recorder or justice of the peace	1 yr. in state; 30 days in precinct	Nov. 6 for general Sept. 11 for primary	Yes
Ark.	Deadline: June 8 Primary: June 27	October 17	County clerk in county seat	12 mos. in state; 6 mos. in county; 1 mo. in precinct	Nov. 6 for general June 8 for primary	No
Calif.	Deadline: April 13 Primary: June 6 (P)	September 14	County clerk or registrar of voters	90 days in state and county; 54 in precinct	Nov. 6 for general June 5 for primary	Yes
Colo.	Deadline: August 11 Primary: September 12	October 6	County clerk; Denver Election Commission	3 mos. in state; 32 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general Sept. 12 for primary	Yes
Conn.	Nominations made by convention	October 14	Town registrar of town clerk	6 mos. in town	Nov. 6*	No
Del.	Deadline: May 23 Primary: June 13	October 21	Dept. of Elections in county seat	1 yr. in state; 3 mos. in county; 30 days, precinct	Nov. 7 for both elections	No
D.C.	No primary	October 7	D.C. board of elections	No durational requirements	Nov. 7	Yes
Fla.	Deadline: Feb. 12; primary: Mar. 14 (Pres. only). Dead- line: Aug. 12; Prim.: Sept. 12	October 7	County supervisor of elections in county seat	1 yr. in state; 6 mos. in county	Nov. 6* for general March 13* or Sept. 13*, primaries	No
Ga.	Deadline: June 19 Primary: August 8	September 18	County registrar in county seat	1 yr. in state; 6 mos. in county; 30 days in municipality	Nov. 7* for general Aug. 8* for primaries	Yes
Hawaii	Deadline: August 23 Primary: October 7	October 12	County clerk in county seat	1 yr. in state	Nov. 6 for general Oct. 6 for primary	Yes
Idaho	Deadline: August 5 Primary: August 8	November 4	County clerk in county seat	6 mos. in state; 30 days in county	Nov. 7 for general Aug. 8 for primary	Yes
Ill.	In doubt	In doubt	County clerk or election commissioner	6 mos. in state	Nov. 7	Yes
Ind.	Deadline: April 3 Primary: May 2 (P)	October 9	Clerk of circuit court or bd. of registration	6 mos. in state; 60 days in township; 30 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general May 2 for primary	Yes
Iowa	Deadline: May 27 Primary: June 6	October 28	City clerk or county auditor	6 mos. in state; 60 days in county	Nov. 7 for general June 6 for primary	Yes
Kans.	Deadline: July 11 Primary: August 1	October 17	County clerk or county election commissioner	6 mos. in state; 30 days in town or ward	Nov. 6 for general and primary	Yes
Ky.	Deadline: March 28 Primary: May 23	September 9	County clerk, bd. of registration in cities	1 yr. in state; 6 mos. in county; 60 days, precinct	Nov. 7 for general May 23 for primary	No
La.	Deadline: July 20 Primary: August 19	October 7	Parish registrar	1 yr. in state; 6 mos. in county; 3 mos. in precinct	Nov. 7 for general Aug. 19 for primary	No
Maine	Deadline: June 9 to 16 Primary: June 19#	Varies from Oct. 27 to Nov. 6	Registrar of voters or bd. of registration	6 mos. in state; 3 mos. in county	Nov. 7 for general June 19 for primary	Yes
Md.	Deadline: April 17 Primary: May 16# (P)	October 9#	Board of registry in county seat	6 mos. in state; 28 days in county	Nov. 7 for general and primary	Yes
Mass.	Deadline: March 25; primary: April 25 (Pres. only#). Dead- line: Aug. 19; Prim.: Sept. 19#	October 7#	City election commis- sioner or board of registration	6 mos. in town	Nov. 7 for general April 25 and Sept. 19 for primaries	No
Mich.	Deadline: July 7 Primary: August 8#	October 7#	Township, city or village clerk	6 mos. in state; 4 wks. in town	Nov. 6 for general Aug. 7 for primary	Yes
Minn.	Deadline: August 22 Primary: September 12#	October 17#	City, village or town clerk	30 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general Sept. 12 for primary	Yes
Miss.	In doubt	July 7	Clerk of circuit court in county seat	1 yr. in state and county; 6 mos. in precinct	Nov. 7 for general	No

Mo.	Deadline: varies July 12 to 15; Primary: Aug. 8	Varies October 11 to October 14	Board of election commissioners or county clerk	1 yr. in state; 60 days in county; 10 days in pre- cinct (in some counties)	Nov. 7 for general Aug. 8 for primary	Currently being established
Mont.	Deadline: April 26 Primary: June 6	September 27	County clerk & re- corder in county seat	1 yr. in state; 30 days in county; 6 mos. in city	Nov. 7 for general June 6 for primary	Yes
Nebr.	Deadline: April 28 Primary: May 9 (P)	October 27	Election commission- er or county clerk	6 mos. in state; 40 days in county; 10 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general May 9 for primary	Yes
Nev.	Deadline: July 22 Primary: September 5	September 30	County clerk	6 mos. in state; 30 days in county; 10 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general Sept. 5 for primary	No
N.H.	Deadline: Feb. 26 to Mar. 6; Primary: Mar. 7 (Pres. only). Deadline: Sept. 2 to 11; pri- mary: Sept. 12#	October 28 to November 6	Board of supervisors of the check list	6 mos. in state	Nov. 6 for general March 13 or Sept. 11 for primaries	Yes
N.J.	Deadline: April 27 Primary: June 6 (P)	September 28	Supt. of elections or sec. of county elec- tion board	6 mos. in state; 40 days in county	Nov. 7 for general and primary	No
N. Mex.	Deadline: April 25 Primary: June 6 (P)	September 26	County clerk	12 mos. in state; 90 days in county; 30 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general June 6 for primary	Yes
N.Y.	Deadline: June 9 Primary: May 20# (P)	October 14#	Inspector of election	3 mos. in state, county, city; 10 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general June 20 for primary	Yes
N.C.	Deadline: April 3 Primary: May 2# (P)	October 9#	Registrar in county seat	1 yr. in state; 30 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general May 2 for primary	No
N. Dak.	No registration in ND Primary: September 8			1 yr. in state; 90 days in county; 30 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general Sept. 5 for primary	
Ohio	Deadline: March 22 Primary: May 2 (P)	September 27	County board of elections	6 mos. in state; 40 days in county and precinct	Nov. 7 for general and primary	No
Okl.	Deadline: August 11 Primary: August 22	October 27	County elections board	6 mos. in state; 2 mos. in county; 30 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general Aug. 22 for primary	No
Oregon	Deadline: April 22 Primary: May 23 (P)	October 7	Registrar in county seat	6 mos. in state	Nov. 7 for general* May 23 for primary*	Yes
Pa.	Deadline: March 4 Primary: April 25 (P)	September 16	County commission- ers or Registration commission in Phila.	90 days in state; 60 days in county or precinct	Nov. 8 for general April 26 for primary	No
R.I.	Deadline: February 10 Primary: April 11 (P)	September 7	Town canvassing authority	1 yr. in state; 6 mos. in town	Nov. 7 for general April 11 for primary	No
S.C.	Deadline: May 13 Primary: June 13	October 7	County board of registration	6 mos. in state; 2 mos. in county; 30 days in precinct	Nov. 6* for general June 12* for primary	No
S. Dak.	Deadline: May 22 Primary: June 6 (P)	October 23	County auditor	6 yrs. in U.S.; 180 days in state; 90 days in county; 30 days, precinct	Nov. 7 for general June 6 for primary	Yes
Tenn.	Deadline: April 4; primary: May 4 (Pres. only#); Dead- line: July 1; primary: Aug. 3#	October 6	Registrar-at-large in county seat	No durational residency requirements	Nov. 7 for general Nov. 6 for primary	Yes
Texas	Deadline: April 6 Primary: May 6	October 7	County tax assess- or in county seat	1 yr. in state; 6 mos. in city	Nov. 7* for general May 6* for primary	Yes
Utah	Deadline: September 1 Primary: September 12	October 27	County clerk	6 mos. in state; 60 days in county	Nov. 7 for general Sept. 12 for primary	Yes
Vt.	Deadline: September 2 Primary: September 2#	November 4#	Town, city or village clerk	90 days in state; 30 days in town	Nov. 7 for general Sept. 2 for primary	No
Va.	Deadline: May 12 Primary: June 12#	October 7#	General registrar	6 mos. in state; 90 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general and primary	No
Wash.	Deadline: August 19 Primary: September 19	October 7	County auditor	1 yr. in state; 30 days in county; 30 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general Sept. 19 for primary	Yes
W. Va.	Deadline: April 8 Primary: May 9 (P)	October 7	Clerk of county court	1 yr. in state; 60 days in county	Nov. 8 for general and primary	Yes
Wis.	Deadline: varies March 15 to March 22 Primary: April 4 (P)	October 18 to 25	City or county board of election commis- sioners or city clerks	6 mos. in state; 10 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general April 4 for primary	Yes
Wyo.	Deadline: August 7 Primary: August 22	October 23	City or county clerk	1 yr. in state; 60 days in county; 10 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general Aug. 22 for primary	Yes

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Vote; It's Your Right And Duty

As early as June, groundwork was being laid for an all-campus, apolitical effort to register students to vote in this election year. The importance of this effort is demonstrated in this issue, which is a small attempt to make all of us aware of our potential as a voting block and to point up, though briefly, the issues confronting the nation and positions of the two major-party candidates.

We agree with congressional candidate Floyd Fithian on the importance of voting here in Jasper County. The reasons are already stated on page one, but perhaps further reflection is in order.

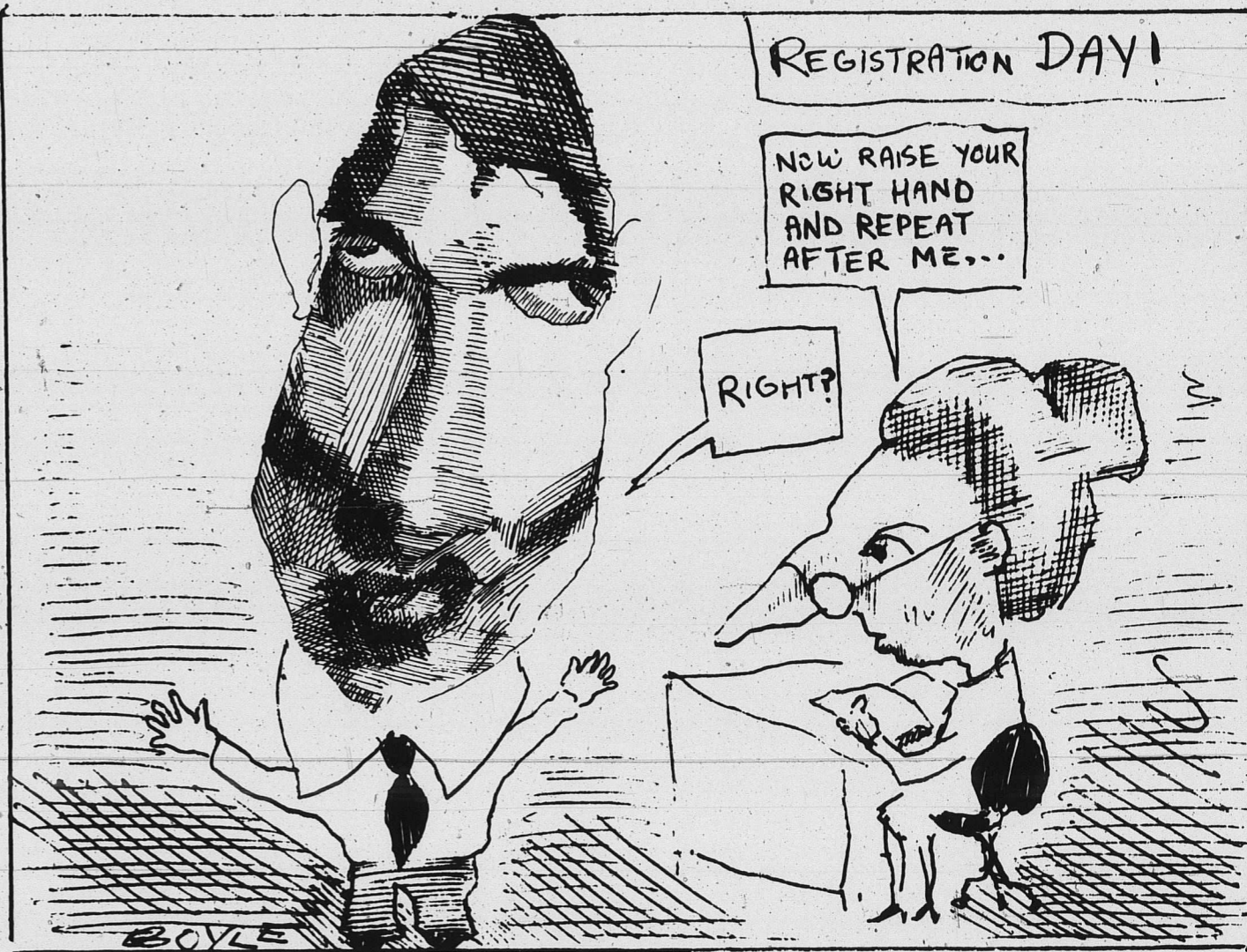
Many students complain about the hassle of drinking throughout campus. Some don't understand why we can't serve beer and liquor at sports events, or walk around during Little 500 with a can of beer. The plain and simple answer is because any drinking on campus, except for those over 21 years, is illegal according to state statutes. Last year, a bill which would extend to 18-year-olds the privilege of drinking, went before Governor Edgar Whitcomb for signing. Obviously the bill was vetoed.

Another area of concern which affects all of us, as we are governed by Indiana laws, are those laws which pertain to the use of marijuana and other drugs. Some argue that the laws are too harsh and the penalties unreasonable. Perhaps so, but unless we, the concerned, take the initiative to speak to these and other issues through elected officials, we don't stand a chance for change, nor do we deserve it.

Some of us will be affected by scholarship grants from other states, others will be hampered by various factors, but the majority of us can and should have the option of voting here or at home. For those of us who are able to vote here in Jasper County, perhaps we can see the importance of doing so. We who must vote by absentee ballot, must do so.

The overriding importance, our essential responsibility, is to exercise our right and obligation to vote.

Vote where you must; but VOTE on Nov. 7.

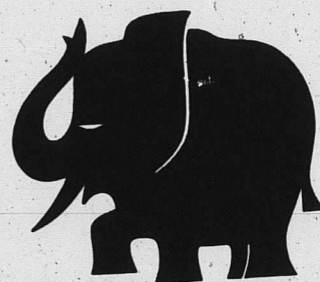


Registration Drive...

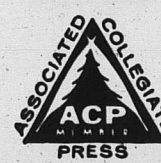
(Continued from page one)
cancel residency elsewhere, as where you vote is a major indication of where your legal residence is.

Are freshmen eligible to register and vote in the city, county and state elections?

All those who have attained the age of 18 and reside in this county/state for eight months or more (including summer vacation) are eligible to register and vote in county, state and federal elections. All those who have attained the age of 18 but have resided in this county/state for 30 days but less than eight months are eligible to register and vote in the federal elections only.



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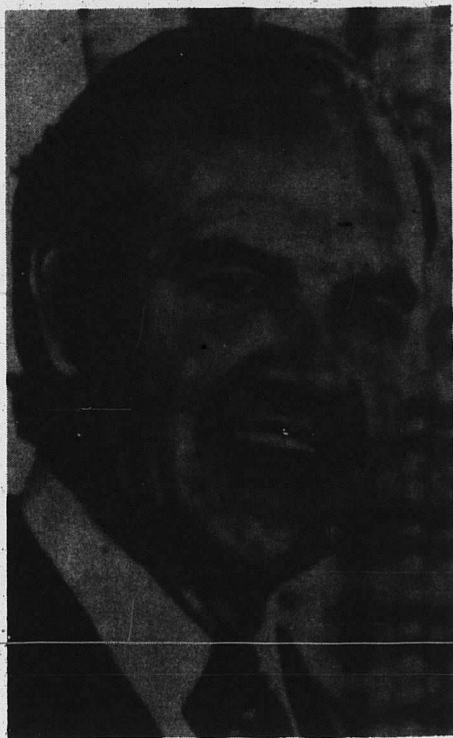


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GEORGE McGOVERN

By EDWARD A. BEHR

WASHINGTON — "Richard Nixon is the fundamental issue of this campaign," contends George McGovern. And Republican orators will doubtless retort that it's Sen. McGovern who is the basic issue.

But both contentions are off the track. Rather than on personalities, the 1972 presidential election promises to hinge on genuine, substantive differences over public policy—differences spanning nearly the full range of foreign and domestic affairs. The confrontation between liberal Democrat McGovern and mostly conservative Republican Nixon will be a classic, head-on collision rivaling the one between Barry Goldwater and Lyndon Johnson in 1964.

The two will disagree in basic philosophy—on the role of government versus private initiative. They'll take starkly different views on the nation and its needs. They'll offer irreconcilable proposals for meeting national problems.

The campaign fireworks will surely swirl around a few already-famous issues: how to end the Vietnam war, how much to spend for defense, what to do about welfare, how tax burdens should be divided. Nixon teammates Melvin Laird and William Rogers are hammering away even now at the Senator's Vietnam-withdrawal plans.

Rather Close on Some Points

But the points of dispute stretch on almost endlessly. They include how to deter the criminal, employ the unemployed, help the farmer, house the needy, protect the environment, improve education and health care. And there are the familiar disagreements on what Republicans call "the three A's" of abortion, amnesty and "acid" or dope.

The differences can be measured in money, among other ways. Even though Sen. McGovern calls for a \$30 billion slash in annual military spending, his proposals would require a net addition of many billions to the total Nixon budget.

Still, far apart as they stand on most issues, the President and the Senator are rather close on some points. Both favor détente with China and the Soviet Union, though the Democrat would move faster. Both favor doing whatever is needed to assure Israel's survival. Their positions on women's rights seem surprisingly similar. And both do agree that, one way or another, the welfare system needs reform.

Where the two part company, the divergence isn't always what might be expected. Sen. McGovern has urged tighter restraints on imports of farm goods, while Mr. Nixon has just scrapped meat-import controls, at least for this year.

The Stands Are Clear

It's true the McGovern positions are open to refinement as the Senator moves away from parochial farm-state positions or tries to soothe voters fearing he's too far out. His welfare proposal is being reworked now. But he can't retreat far without risking charges of opportunism. Already he has laid out many positions in extraordinary detail, as fully as most presidential candidates have by Election Day.

And Mr. Nixon, though he may hedge or produce new twists during the campaign ahead, has made his basic stands perfectly clear during the past three and a half years.

Side by side, the major Nixon and McGovern positions stack up like this:

FOREIGN POLICY: If the U.S. and North Vietnamese negotiators fail once more to end the Indochina war, Sen. McGovern thinks he'll have a hot issue. Basically, he promises to yank all U.S. troops out of Indochina within 90 days of taking office, hoping Hanoi would then free its American prisoners. He also promises to stop aid to South Vietnam within that period—apparently even including gasoline for its tanks and planes. He says the Saigon government's survival isn't important enough for America to fight for or subsidize.

Mr. Nixon, however, would

and must modernize its missiles because the Russians are doing likewise.

The candidates differ even more on conventional, non-nuclear military forces. Sen. McGovern would scrap much of the Navy's surface fleet, disband nine tactical air wings and trim more than four divisions from the Army and Marine Corps. Mr. Nixon, sticking roughly with the status quo, says the McGovern cuts would endanger Israel and this country's European allies.

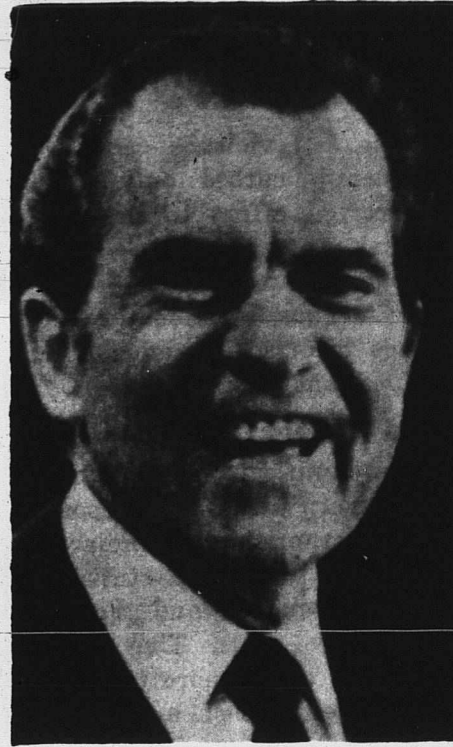
SPENDING AND JOBS: While the Senator would slash military spending, he would swell civilian outlays many billions beyond what Mr. Nixon wants. The extra money would go mainly for health, education, welfare and public-service employment, with the aim of easing the plight of the poor and stimulating the national economy.

The President leans to what critics call the "trickle-down" theory (give incentives to business so that extra investment will spur hiring and consumer spending), but the Senator would move more directly against unemployment. He would commit the federal government to "either stimulate or provide itself" whatever employment the private sector does not provide. He has cosponsored a bill to pour \$10 billion a year into subsidizing state and local government

Sen. McGovern wants a new round of tariff cuts like the Kennedy Round of the 1960s. He also promises to whack away at nontariff barriers that restrict trade. So does Mr. Nixon; the administration is working toward new international tariff talks, perhaps next year, and says it wants to simplify procedures. The Democrat agrees with the Republicans that underdeveloped lands need tariff preferences so their inefficient industries can crack big-time markets. But he promises deeds while claiming Mr. Nixon delivers only words.

TAXES: Sen. McGovern would repeal or restrict various Nixon-backed tax breaks for business, including the seven percent investment tax credit and liberalized depreciation of equipment; his associates claim repeal of these two would yield \$17 billion annually. He also would end the President's DISC tax shelter for export profits and would impose an excess-profits tax, which Nixon men strongly oppose.

Democrat McGovern shares Republican Nixon's distaste for local property tax. But Mr. McGovern would replace it with federal education aid and incentives for more state income taxes rather than the national sales tax that the administration has been studying. The challenger also wants sweeping, though still vague, revision of federal income taxes for individuals to



RICHARD NIXON

Even families without children would get federal help, and the payments would be worth close to \$4,000 annually for a typical family of four.

EDUCATION: Sen. McGovern proposes that the federal government pay one-third of the cost of elementary and secondary education; its outlay would vault to \$15 billion a year from \$3.2 billion at present. Furthermore, he wants to lift the federal share to \$24 billion by 1976 to improve education quality.

The Nixon administration is less specific on school financing. While the President promised months ago to offer a plan to provide relief from property taxes and insure more equality in school financing, nothing has emerged. The idea of a value-added (or national sales) tax, floated early this year and then pool-poohed, may be revived.

URBAN POLICY: Both Sen. McGovern and the Democratic platform voice the party's traditional concern over the central city. Both assail President Nixon for failing to produce a national-urban policy. But few specific remedies are offered. Mr. McGovern relies mainly on his welfare plan to aid the urban poor. He also favors a direct housing allowance for the needy, an idea that the Nixon administration is testing, and direct federal investment in land to spur the building of new communities.

The President banks mostly on his revenue-sharing proposal to send federal money to the cities with no strings attached. He's also continuing various urban aids inherited from the Democrats, including the Model Cities program of slum rehabilitation.

BUSING: As almost everyone knows, the two rivals are far apart on school busing. Sen. McGovern supports it as a necessary corrective to decades of segregation. "The school bus is not Public Enemy No. 1," he declares. Mr. Nixon opposes any new busing, except as a last resort and within strict limitations; he would rule out any increase in busing of elementary-school pupils.

LAW AND ORDER: The President takes a tough line in dealing with crime, racial and other disorders; the challenger takes a softer approach.

Mr. Nixon emphasizes stronger police forces, speedy trials and tough prison sentences. He claims success in reducing the relentless rise in crime. Attorney General Richard Kleindienst boasted a few days ago that "the increase in the first three months of 1972 is just one percent, by far the smallest increase in 11 years."

The McGovern position is that (Continued on page four)

★ ★ ★ DICK and GEORGE ★ ★ ★ THE MEN -- THE ISSUES

keep bombing until Hanoi agrees to an all-Indochina ceasefire and returns the POWs; only then would he begin final troop pull-outs. He also would keep giving the Thieu government arms and economic aid. He says America's international prestige is on the line.

Otherwise, Sen. McGovern differs from Mr. Nixon more in degree than direction. The challenger would close U.S. bases abroad, bring home troops from Europe and reduce American involvement overseas at a much faster rate than Mr. Nixon would. In many instances, Sen. McGovern would move unilaterally; the President argues that this would be dangerous, that the Soviet Union might take advantage of the U.S. and its allies.



NATIONAL DEFENSE: Differences are bigger than on perhaps any other issue. Mr. Nixon, while pushing arms control, pacifies the Pentagon brass by backing many costly new weapons. Sen. McGovern, by contrast, "can't wait until I have a crack at them;" he thinks the generals have sold the taxpayers a costly bill of goods.

The South Dakotan vows to slash military spending some \$30 billion yearly by 1975; outlays now are nearly \$80 billion a year. Insisting that the cold war is over and that the U.S. has excessive nuclear firepower, he would do away with many bombers and would cease putting multiple warheads on intercontinental missiles. Mr. Nixon says the U.S. must continue to develop new missile firing submarines

jobs for the unemployed; Mr. Nixon opposes an increase in the \$1.25 billion-a-year program.

Mr. McGovern also would spend an extra \$10 billion immediately for mass transit, housing and other projects to put technically skilled people to work. He says his military cut-backs would make such reconversion ventures necessary.

CONTROLS: Sen. McGovern charges that wage and price controls have discriminated against workers and in favor of business. He voted this year against extending the President's control powers and he argues that ending of the war and reduction of defense outlays would remove much of the inflationary steam from the economy. But this doesn't mean he would immediately abolish controls. Much would depend on the state of the economy and of inflation in early 1973. Assuming controls can't be eliminated, a likely McGovern course would be to ease the burden of controls on workers, perhaps exempting more low-wage employees, and to apply them more stringently to business.

As for the President, he has indicated a yen to dismantle the controls next year. But Nixon men have said little about the possibility lately, and anti-inflation progress may not be enough to permit early junking. Moreover, the administration now is so pleased with the effectiveness of wage restraints that it prefers to keep them on; that would dictate retention of price controls as well.

FOREIGN TRADE: Both candidates want to expand international commerce and oppose protectionist efforts to restrict it—in principle. But both are sensitive to political pressures that could cause deviation from this theory.

help pay for his costly welfare program. He also proposed tougher inheritance taxation.

The President speaks of tax reform, too. But he probably means mainly simplification rather than big revenue-raising changes. Administration aides brim with confidence that the McGovern tax proposals won't prove popular. One scoffs: "If the American people really want to redistribute their income, why aren't they giving eight percent of it to the church?"

WELFARE: The Presidential rivals actually think a lot alike about welfare policy. Both agree that the present federal-state arrangement needs drastic revision and that benefits should be raised and melded into a standardized, federally-administered system. Both even adopt the concept of a guaranteed annual income. Nixon economic advisor Herbert Stein says the McGovern welfare proposal is "very much like" the President's plan; the big difference is in cost.

Mr. Nixon's family-assistance plan, still pending in Congress, would provide a basic minimum payment for all needy families with children—\$2,400 for a family of four. A poor family whose father is working would be allowed payments under the Nixon



plan, although the level would be reduced as outside income rose; the current welfare system doesn't provide assistance to the "working poor."

Details of the McGovern plan still are being worked out, but it would use the revenue derived from tougher income taxation to provide much higher benefits.

The Men -- The Issues . . . (Continued from Page Three)

crime and violence can be permanently curbed only with "a concerted effort to destroy the social roots of crime—especially economic and racial discrimination." Thus the Senator emphasizes efforts to eradicate urban slums and create jobs.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS: With a few significant exceptions, the McGovern and Nixon positions sound surprisingly similar. The two cite the same statistics to show inequities, and they agree on many goals. They disagree on who can do more to eliminate inequities in such areas as jobs, education and taxes. The administration points to an already-passed law or a Nixon proposal to match nearly every women's rights plank in the Democratic platform.

But Sen. McGovern has supported federal financing of the universally available, locally controlled child-care centers favored by activists women's groups. President Nixon vetoed such a bill last year, saying he preferred programs that would assist parents to purchase day-care services in the "private, open market."

The challenger appears to take a more liberal view of abortion than the President, who has called abortions "an unacceptable form of population control." But both say action should be left to the states, and Sen. McGovern angered many female supporters by opposing inclusion of a liberal abortion plank in the Democratic platform.

DRUG USE: On the sensitive subject of marijuana, Sen. McGovern's position is clearly more liberal than the President's. The Democrat, endorsing the recommendations of a presidential commission, says people should not be sent to jail "for mere possession or use" of pot. But he would retain stiff penalties for trafficking in it.

Mr. Nixon, in contrast, has criticized the recommendations of his own commission. He says he opposes "the legalization of marijuana, and that includes its sale, its possession and its use. I don't believe you can have effective criminal justice based on the philosophy that something is half legal and half illegal."

On other drug-use issues, there's little difference. Sen. McGovern proposes a \$1.5 billion attack on the "hard drug" problem; one-third would be earmarked for tougher law enforcement, the rest for treatment and rehabilitation. The administration doesn't talk of such sums, but it has significantly expanded spending to combat drug abuse, and it stresses a mixture of enforcement, research and rehabilitation.

HEALTH: Sen. McGovern supports Edward Kennedy's massive national health insurance proposal extending coverage of almost all medical expenses to all Americans. This government-run program would be financed through payroll taxes on employers and employees, general revenues and individual contri-

butions by the beneficiaries. Its cost is calculated at \$57 billion a year.

The Nixon administration's more modest "partnership in health" proposal, awaiting congressional action, requires that employers provide a federally prescribed package of health insurance benefits to workers. Employers would pay three-fourths of the cost, employees the rest.

The added cost would be \$2.6 billion a year. Unlike the Kennedy proposal, the Nixon plan would let the health insurance industry operate with minimum intervention and physicians practice with minimum control.

ENVIRONMENT: Messrs. Nixon and McGovern, both committed to protecting the environment, seem to differ in the extent of their commitment.

Mr. Nixon has stopped the cross-Florida barge canal, protected the Everglades, acted in behalf of endangered species and created a tough-minded Environmental Protection Agency. But the Nixon administration undoubtedly has been more sympathetic to businessmen's complaints than a McGovern regime would be. The President has opposed the strong clean-water bill passed by the Senate, and he went along when the House weakened his pesticide proposals.

The McGovern record is skimpy. But one bill he cosponsored could give individual citizens standing to sue polluters in federal courts. Another would ban all strip mining. As alternatives

to the pollution and waste problems caused by atomic plants, he advocates higher priority for research on new power sources.

AGRICULTURE: The McGovern commitment to high price supports and preservation of small farms promises a head-to-head crunch with Nixon policies moving in the opposite direction.

"It's going to be a classic debate on whether government's role is to guarantee farm income (the McGovern view) or merely to insure growers against calamity (the Nixon position)," says one Capitol Hill expert.

Urged on by Mr. Nixon, Congress in 1970 passed legislation that partly severs federal farm subsidies from the long-time parity (or "fair return") and allows farmers to plant almost as much as they please. Defenders of the 1970 act say it has held down Uncle Sam's farm handouts and has enhanced U.S. ability to compete in foreign markets.

Sen. McGovern and the Democratic platform, by contrast, call for scrapping the 1970 act and reinstating 100 percent of parity as a yardstick for assuring the farmer a fair return. He believes the government must act to preserve the "family farm" and end the "boom-or-bust cycles which characterize our agricultural economy." He'd push for higher import barriers on farm products that would restrict the agricultural activities of large corporations.

CONSUMER PROTECTION: Sen. McGovern supports strong government action to aid consumers; President Nixon generally prefers industry self-regulation. The Senator's ideas, particularly a promise to provide a "detailed series of recommendations to deal with economic concentration," win praise from consumer groups. But Ralph Nader complains that Sen. McGovern has been silent lately about his antitrust plans and claims he has "begun to waffle on his other programs."

AMNESTY: Mr. McGovern would extend a "general amnes-

ty" to those men, who on grounds of conscience, have resisted the draft by going to jail or fleeing the country. But he would act only after the Vietnam war ends and the POWs are home. Military deserters wouldn't be included; their cases would be considered individually.

Mr. Nixon has indicated a somewhat similar approach; "I, for one, would be very liberal with regard to amnesty, but not while there are Americans in Vietnam fighting to serve their country and defend their country, and not when POWs are held by North Vietnam." He has attached an additional string, however: "It would have to be on the basis of their paying the price, of course, that anyone should pay for violating the law."

LABOR RELATIONS: Sen. McGovern's positions jibe with the AFL-CIO's. In particular, he opposes the Nixon plan for ending disputes in transportation; it would have the union and carrier each submit a final offer, with a neutral panel selecting one as binding.

The Democrat calls for a minimum of 8,000 federal job-safety inspectors; now, under Mr. Nixon, there are just 400 such inspectors and no immediate prospects of a substantial increase. The Senator also calls for pension reform that would take the management of pension money out of employers' hands and permit each worker to select his own independent retirement fund; the President favors a milder change.

Even with all the serious disagreements over principle and policy, personalities can't be ignored, of course. A footnote in one McGovern position paper tells something about the differences between the men running for President. It credits a biographical sketch of Sen. McGovern to an outside source: Playboy Magazine.

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Youth Vote Subjected To Intense Study, Speculation As Nov. 7 Nears

Twenty-five million people between the ages of 18 and 24 who will be eligible to vote in their first presidential election on Nov. 7, 1972, are now the subject of intense study, speculation and a spate of carefully hedged predictions.

Compared to the interest shown this year in young voters, the 12 to 12.5 million voters who "came of age" in each of the three previous presidential elections were virtually ignored. The sheer size—25 million—of this year's body of new potential voters fascinate election watchers. That is about the total number of votes cast for FDR in each of his four elections, and 6.5 million more than the total for all candidates when Woodrow Wilson was elected in 1916.

Politicians in both parties mull over a more recent statistic: a switch of 225,000 votes from Richard Nixon to Hubert Humphrey in 1968 in the three key states of Illinois, California and Ohio would have elected Humphrey. In 1972 there will be 10 times that number, or 2.3 million

newly-eligible voters among the 18 to 20-year-olds in those three states.

Elaborate charts and maps have been drawn comparing the number of new voters with voting pluralities in recent presidential, congressional and gubernatorial races and projecting the possible impact of the new voters on the outcome of the 1972 elections. The impact could, of course, be enormous if a sufficient number of that 25 million is added to the pot of 73 million voting for President in 1968 and if they come down in significant numbers on one side or the other.

Even if those conditions are not met, the impact could be decisive in a close election when any group can justly claim a decisive role. But most current interest centers on discovering who these young people are and guessing how many of them will vote and how they will vote.

Of the 25 million, 13.9 million would have been eligible to vote in 1972 even if the voting age had not been lowered, and 11.1 million were enfranchised in July when ratification of the 26th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution lowered the voting age to 18.

Together they represent the largest number of voters likely to enter the electorate at one time in the future. In addition to spanning seven years, they were born between 1948 and 1954—the peak of the post-World War II baby boom. After 1972, new presidential-year voters will again span only four years, and the number will decline as the U.S. birth rate declines, dipping in the 1960s to the levels of the depression years in the 1930s.

In addition to any kinship en-

gendered by this circumstance, they share a higher level of educational attainment than any preceding U.S. age group.

Nearly 8 million are now in college—3.9 million among those who will be 21 by election day, 4 million in the younger group. That is an important fact, and its most important aspect may be that it means that 18 million, two-thirds of the total, are not college students. They are job holders, job seekers, housewives, members of the armed forces and high school students.

Of the 8 million college students, only a small fraction are enrolled at the prestigious schools whose students receive the most attention. Many more attend junior colleges, community colleges and those schools whose unfamiliar names receive mildly jocular treatment on the Saturday night roundup of football scores.

Even though the great majority of young people have had no college experience, the general level of education has risen dramatically in recent years. In 1970, for the first time, the average voter was a high school graduate. While about one out of four (23.7 percent) aged 21-24 had one or more years of college experience in 1960, nearly two out of five (37.5 percent) had at least one year of college in 1970.

In 1970, over half (55.2 percent) of the population aged 25 and older finished high school, while 80.5 percent of those aged 20-24 had high school diplomas. The general rise in scholastic attainment can be expected to continue and figure prominently in predictions of expected voter turnout.

Support Viable Candidates

An examination of the 1968 election by the Gallup Poll reveals that, out of 44 million eligible Americans who did not vote:

- * 15 million were registered but were disinterested or did not like the candidates;
- * 10 million could have registered but did not;
- * 7 million were sick or disabled;
- * 5 million were prevented from voting by residency requirements;
- * 3 million said they could not leave their jobs;
- * 3 million were away from home; and
- * 1 million did not obtain absentee ballots.

Many non-voters were prevented from exercising this right through no fault of their own. Some could not vote. Overly strict residence requirements, complicated procedures for absentee ballots and non-cooperation of some registration officials—especially toward black and Spanish-speaking citizens—account for this deplorable situation. And such conditions call for swift remedies.

But what of the 25 million who either were registered or could easily have done so? Will they sit out the next one too?

"The punishment of wise men who refuse to take part in the affairs of government is to live under the government of unwise men."

Plato

* * *

A candidate in a statewide race spoke for many citizens when he listed 32 things he was "fed up" with. Aside from a few generalizations, however, he offered little of a specific, constructive nature that he would do about such problems.

At times we all fall into a negative way of thinking. But mere denunciation will not:

- * bring greater integrity and efficiency to public life;
- * reverse the abandonment of our inner cities;
- * provide adequate income support for the old;
- * remove barriers based on skin color, ethnic background or sex;
- * raise the level of public education;
- * inject a greater sense of justice and global solidarity into our foreign policy.

Support those candidates who, in your judgment, propose sound, practical programs.

Prayer For Election Day
God of nations
Author of freedom, Source of all power,
We Your people thank You for the blessings of liberty.
May we fulfill the civic responsibilities that accompany those blessings.
Send on us Your Spirit as we freely delegate to other frail humans the authority to govern us.
May we after due deliberation choose as our representatives men and women who will work intelligently, perseveringly and conscientiously for the cause of truth and justice—for the good of our community, our country and our world. Amen.